

I strongly endorse his case. There seems little sense in changing the nomenclature of an important group of insects (para. 5 of the application), the family ORSODACNIDAE Thomson, 1859 being the probable sister-taxon of CHRYSOMELIDAE (see Kuschel & May, 1990; Reid, 1995; Lawrence & Newton, 1995), because of events 198 years ago overlooked by all subsequent authors.

#### Additional references

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**Comment on the proposed conservation of LORISIDAE Gray, 1821 and GALAGIDAE Gray, 1825 (Mammalia, Primates) as the correct original spellings**  
(Case 3004; see BZN 55: 165–168; 56: 73; 57: 51, 121–123)

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In their request to the Commission to reject our proposal to conserve LORISIDAE and GALAGIDAE as correct original spellings (to which we responded, BZN 57: 121–123, June 2000), Groves and Jenkins (BZN 57: 51, March 2000) in part based their argument for rejection of these spellings on the fact that we had not included discussion of the family name INDRIIDAE. Their point was that, if we objected to Jenkins's (1987) revival of the original spelling of the family names as LORIDAE and GALAGONIDAE, why had we not also objected to her revival of the original spelling of the family name INDRIDAE? As we stated in our previous communication (BZN 57: 121–123), we had not wanted to confuse our existing proposals with discussion of the latter. However, the case for retaining INDRIIDAE as the correct spelling of the family name is as straightforward as that for LORISIDAE and GALAGIDAE.

Gmelin (1788, p. 42) introduced the specific name *indri* in the binomen *Lenur indri*, and E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (in E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire & Cuvier, 1796, p. 46)

established the generic name *Indri* for the two new nominal species *Indri breviceaudatus*, based on 'l'Indri' of Sonnerat (1782), and *I. longicaudatus*. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (p. 46) cited *Indri breviceaudatus* as a synonym of *Lemur indri* Gmelin and the latter is the type species of the genus *Indri* by absolute tautonymy (Article 68.4 of the Code). *Indri longicaudatus* was cited as a synonym of *Lemur laniger* Gmelin; the species is now included in *Avahi* Jourdan, 1834.

Under Article 29.3.3 of the Code, *Indr-* is the correct stem of the generic name *Indri* since, as noted by Jenkins (1987), Burnett (1828, p. 307) introduced and spelled as INDRIDAE the name for the lemuriform family now recognized as containing the genera *Avahi* Jourdan, 1834, *Propithecus* Bennett, 1832 and *Indri* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796. (Jenkins misquoted the 1828 Burnett reference as '*Quarterly Journal of Literature, Science, and Arts London*'; see references below.) However, since Burnett (1828), as Jenkins herself observed, the family name was most frequently spelled by authors as INDRIIDAE. Interestingly, the spelling of the family name as INDRIDAE was used even less frequently than its sometime alternative INDRISIDAE (or the subfamily INDRISINAE) used during the early 20th century (see, for example, Elliot, 1912; Gregory, 1915), which had been based on the invalid generic name *Indris* Cuvier, 1800. Especially since 1931, however, with the highly influential taxonomic work of Schwarz, INDRIIDAE has been the most consistently used spelling of the family name.

Subsequent to Jenkins's (1987) observation, a few authors (for example, Shapiro, 1995; Godfrey et al., 1995; Kolnicki, 1999; Ankel-Simons, 2000) have reverted to Burnett's spelling. On the other hand, the standard reference for much of the mid-20th century (Hill, 1953), and the recent seminal works of Martin (1990), Conroy (1990, 1997), Fleagle (1998, which was replaced by Fleagle, 1999) and Delson et al. (2000, which superseded Tattersall et al., 1988) have all used the spelling INDRIIDAE. As publications used by those primarily involved in the study of primate systematics and taxonomy, these are works that have most influence in the scientific language of the primatological literature. Nowak (1999), which is a standard reference work on living mammals, and the vast majority of those studying primates have maintained the traditional spelling of INDRIIDAE (see, for example, Tattersall, 1982; Gebo & Dagosto, 1988; Demes, Jungers & Selpien, 1991; Mittermeier et al., 1994; Razafindraibe, Montagnon & Ravoarimanana, 1997; Warren & Crompton, 1997; Jolly, 1998; Yamashita, 1998; Zietkiewicz, Richer & Sinnett, 1998; Matano & Ohta, 1999; Razafindraibe, Montagnon & Rumpler, 2000).

Nothing but further confusion will result from reverting to the Burnett (1828) spelling and we therefore ask the Commission to use its plenary power to conserve the traditional spelling of INDRIIDAE as the correct spelling for the family-group name.

The names *Strepsirhini* and *Haplorhini*, mentioned by Groves & Jenkins (BZN 57: 51) and by Schwartz et al. (BZN 57: 123), relate to primate suborders and their spellings are not covered by the Code. With rare exceptions, however, the spellings of these names have been consistently as cited here and the Code lays clear emphasis on the stability of usage of names.

The International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to rule that the correct original spelling of the family-group name based on *Indri* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 is INDRIIDAE Burnett, 1828;

- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Indri* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 (gender: masculine), type species by absolute tautonymy *Lemur indri* Gmelin, 1788;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *indri* Gmelin, 1788, as published in the binomen *Lemur indri* (the type species of *Indri* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796);
- (4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name INDRIIDAE Burnett, 1828 (type genus *Indri* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796), ruled in (1) above to be the correct original spelling;
- (5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Family-Group Names in Zoology the name INDRIDAE Burnett, 1828 (ruled in (1) above to be an incorrect original spelling).

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